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AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The following plan for eſtabliſhing and promoting Manufactures upon an extenſive and competent ſcale, has received the approbation of many of the citizens of the United States, as well as ſeveral reſpectable foreigners. Subſcriptions to a very conſiderable amount, as mentioned in a former paper, have already been made--Preparations of various kinds are in hand to carry the deſign into effect, ſo that there is every reaſon to indulge the moſt pleaſing expectations from a ſpirited proſecution of the undertaking.

THE eſtabliſhment of Manufactures in the United States, when maturely conſidered, will be found to be of the higheſt importance to their proſperity. It ſeems an almoſt ſelf-evident propoſition, that communities which can moſt completely ſupply their own wants, are in a ſtate of the higheſt political perfection. And both Theory and Experience conſpire to prove that a nation (unleſs from a very peculiar coincidence of circumſtances) cannot poſſeſs much *active* wealth but as the reſult of extenſive manufactures.—

While alſo it is manifeſt, that the intereſt of the community is deeply concerned in the progreſs of this ſpecies of induſtry, there is as little room to doubt that the intereſt of individuals may equally be promoted by the purſuit of it. What is there to hinder the profitable proſecution of manufactures in this country — when it is notorious, that independent of impoſitions for the benefit of the revenue and for the encouragement of domeſtic enterprize—the natural commercial charges of the greateſt part of thoſe which are brought from Europe, amount to from fifteen to thirty per cent.—and when it is equally notorious that proviſions and various kinds of raw materials are even cheaper here than in the Country from which our principal ſupplies come?

The dearneſs of labour, and the want of Capital, are the two great objections to the ſucceſs of manufactures in the United States.

The firſt objection ceaſes to be formidable, when it is re-collected how prodigiouſly the proportion of manual labor in a variety of manufactures has been decreaſed by the late improvements in the conſtruction and application of machines—and when it is alſo conſidered to what an extent women, and even children in the populous parts of the country may be rendered auxiliary to undertakings of this nature. It is alſo to be taken into calculation, that emigrants may be engaged on reaſonable terms in countries where labor is cheap, and brought over to the United States.

The laſt objection diſappears in the eye of thoſe who are aware how much may be done by a proper application of the public Debt.—Here is the reſource which has been hitherto wanted. And while a direction of it to this object may be made a mean of public proſperity, and an inſtrument of profit to adventurers in the enterpriſe, it, at the ſame time affords a proſpect of an enhancement of the value of the debt, by giving it a new and additional employment and utility.

It is evident that various fabrics, under every ſuppoſed diſadvantage are in a very promiſing train. And that the ſucceſs has not been ſtill more conſiderable may be traced to very obvious cauſes.

Scarcely any has been undertaken upon a ſcale ſufficiently extenſive, or with a due degree of ſyſtem. To enſure ſucceſs—it is deſirable to be able to enter into competition with foreign fabrics in three particulars—quality, price, term of credit. To the firſt, workmen of equal ſkill is an eſſential ingredient. The means employed have not generally been adequate to the purpoſe of procuring them from abroad, and thoſe who have been procurable at home, have for the moſt part been of an inferior claſs. To cheapneſs of price, a capital equal to the purpoſe of making all neceſſary advances, and procuring materials on the beſt terms, is an indiſpenſable requiſite—and to the giving of credit, a capital capable of affording a ſurplus beyond what is required for carrying on the buſineſs is not leſs indiſpenſable. But moſt undertakings hitherto have been bottomed on very ſlender reſources.

To remedy this defect, an aſſociation of the capitals of a number of individuals is an obvious expedient—and the ſpecies of capital which conſiſts of the public Stock is ſuſceptible of diſpoſitions which will render it adequate to the end. There is good reaſon to expect that as far as ſhall be found neceſſary money on reaſonable terms may be procured abroad upon an hypothetication of the ſtock. It is preſumable that public Banks would not refuſe their aid in the ſame way to a ſolid inſtitution of ſo great public utility. The pecuniary aid even of government, though not to be counted upon ought not wholly to be deſpaired of. And when the Stock ſhall have attained its due value ſo that no loſs will attend the ſale, all ſuch aids may be diſpenſed with. The Stock may then be turned into ſpecie without diſadvantage whenever ſpecie is called for.

But it is eaſy to ſee that upon a good Capital in Stock, an effective credit may be raiſed in various ways which will anſwer every purpoſe of ſpecie; independent of the direct expedient of borrowing.

To effect the deſired aſſociation, an incorporation of the Adventurers muſt be contemplated as a mean neceſſary to their ſecurity. This can doubtleſs be obtained. There is ſcarcely a State which could be inſenſible to the advantage of being the ſcene of ſuch an undertaking. But there are reaſons which ſtrongly recommend the State of New-Jerſey for the purpoſe. It is thickly populated —proviſions are there abundant and cheap. The State having ſcarcely any external commerce, and no waſte lands to be peopled, can feel the impulſe of no *ſuppoſed* intereſt hoſtile to the advancement of manufactures. Its ſituation ſeems to inſure a conſtant friendly diſpoſition.

The great and preliminary deſideratum, then, is to form a ſufficient Capital. This, it is conceived, ought not to be leſs than five hundred thouſand dollars.—Towards forming this Capital, ſubſcriptions ought immediately to be ſet on foot, upon this condition that no ſubſcriber ſhall be bound to pay until an act of Incorporation ſhall have been obtained—for which, application may be made as ſoon as the ſums ſubſcribed ſhall amount to one hundred thouſand dollars.

As ſoon as it is evident that a proper Capital can be formed, means ought to be taken to procure from Europe ſkilful workmen, and ſuch machines and implements as cannot be had here in ſufficient perfection. To this the exiſting criſis of the affairs of certain parts of Europe appears to be particularly favorable. It will not be neceſſary that all the requiſite workmen ſhould be brought from thence.—One in the nature of a *foreman* for each branch may in ſome branches ſuffice. In others it may be requiſite to go further, and have one for each ſubdiviſion. But numbers of workmen of ſecondary merit may be found in the United States; and others may be quickly formed.

It is conceived that there would be a moral certainty of ſucceſs in manufactories of the following articles:

1ſt. Paper and Paſteboard.
2d. Paper Hangings.
3d. Sail Cloth, and other coarſe linen Cloths, ſuch as Sheetings, Shirtings, Diaper, Oznaburghs, &c.
4th. The printing of Cottons and Linens; and as incident to this, but on a ſmaller ſcale, the manufacturing of the article to be printed.
5th. Womens Shoes of all kinds.
6th. Thread, Cotton and Worſted Stockings.
7th. Pottery and Earthen Ware.
8th. Chip Hats.
9th. Ribbands and Tapes.
10th. Carpets.
11th. Blankets.
12th. Braſs and Iron Wire.
13th Thread and Fringes.

It will be unneceſſary to enter into the details of the execution further than to obſerve, that the employment of the labor-ſaving mills and machines is particularly contemplated.

In addition to the foregoing, a Brewery, for the ſupply of the manufacturers as a primary object, may be thought of.

When application ſhall be made for an Act of Incorporation, it ought to include a requeſt that proviſion may be made for incorporating the Inhabitants of the diſtrict within a certain defined limit, which ſhall be choſen by the Company, as the principal ſeat of their factories; and a further requeſt that the Company may have permiſſion to inſtitute a Lottery or Lotteries in each year, for the term of five years, for a ſum or ſums, not exceeding in one year 100,000 dollars. The State of New-Jerſey, if duly ſenſible of its intereſt in the meaſure, will not refuſe encouragements of this nature.

An incorporation of this ſort, will be of great importance to the police of the eſtabliſhment. It may alſo be found eligible to veſt a part of the funds of the Company in the purchaſe of ground on which to erect neceſſary buildings, &c. A part of this ground divided into town lots, may be afterwards a ſource of profit to the Company.

The Lottery will anſwer two purpoſes. It will give a temporary command of money, and the profit ariſing from it, will go towards indemnifying for firſt unproductive efforts.

The following ſcheme for the organiſation of the Company, will probably be an eligible one.—

1. The capital of the Company, as before remarked, to conſiſt of 500,000 dollars, to be divided into 5000 ſhares, each ſhare being 100 dollars.

2. Any perſon, co-partnerſhip or body politic, may ſubſcribe for as many ſhares as he, ſhe, or they may think fit. The ſums ſubſcribed to be payable, one half in the funded ſix per cent. ſtock, or in three per cent. ſtock, at two dollars for one, and the other half in deferred ſtock. The payments to be in four equal parts. The firſt at the time of incorporation, the ſecond in ſix months after, the third in ſix months after the ſecond, and the fourth in ſix months after the third. Thoſe who prefer paying in ſpecie, to be permitted to do ſo, computing the deferred ſix per centum at par, and the deferred according to its preſent value at the time of payment, diſcounting the intereſt thereupon during the ſuſpenſion of the payment, at the rate of ſix per centum per annum.

3. The affairs of the Company to be under the management of thirteen Directors, to be choſen annually on the firſt Monday of October in each year, by a plurality of ſuffrages of the Stockholders. The Directors by plurality of voices, to chooſe from among themſelves a Governor and Deputy Governor.

4. The number of votes to which each Stockholder ſhall be entitled, ſhall be in proportion to the number of ſhares he ſhall hold, that is to ſay, one vote for each ſhare. But neither the United States, nor any State which may become a ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to more than one hundred votes. The United States, or any State, nevertheleſs, which may ſubſcribe for not leſs than one hundred ſhares, may appoint a Commiſſioner, who ſhall have a right at all times to inſpect the proceedings of the Company, and the ſtate of its affairs, but without any authority to controul. Every ſubſcriber may vote by attorney duly conſtituted.

5. There ſhall be a ſtated meeting of the Directors on every firſt Monday of January, April, July and October, at the place which is the principal ſeat of the Manufactory. But the Governor for the time being, or any three Directors may by writing under his or their hands, directed to the other Directors, and left at their reſpective places of abode, at leaſt fourteen days prior to the day for meeting, or by advertiſement in one public Gazette printed in the State where the Corporation ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and in another public Gazette, printed in the city of Philadelphia, and in another public Gazette, printed into the city of New-York, for the ſpace of thirty days prior to the time of meeting, convene a ſpecial meeting of the Directors for the purpoſe of tranſacting buſineſs of the Company.

6. No Director ſhall receive any emolument, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been allowed by the Stockholders, at a general meeting. But the Directors may appoint ſuch officers, and with ſuch compenſations as they ſhall think fit.

7. Not leſs than ſeven Directors, if the Governor or Deputy Governor be not one, ſhall conſtitute a board for the tranſaction of buſineſs. But if the Governor or Deputy Governor be one, five ſhall ſuffice. In caſe it ſhould at any time happen that there are two ſeparate meetings of Five or more Directors each, but both leſs than a majority of the whole, one having the Governor, and the other the Deputy Governor, that at which the Governor ſhall be preſent, ſhall be the legal one.

8. The Directors to have power to make all bye-laws, rules and regulations requiſite for conducting the affairs of the Company.

9. At every annual meeting of the Stockholders for the purpoſe of chooſing Directors, the Directors ſhall lay before them a general ſtate of the affairs of the Company, exhibiting the amount of its Stock, Debts, and Credits, the different kinds of Manufactures carried on, the number of perſons employed in each, and their reſpective compenſations, together with an account of profit and loſs.

10. The perſons, not exceeding five in number, who at any general meeting ſhall have, next after the Directors choſen, the higheſt number of votes for Directors, ſhall by force thereof be a Committee of Inſpection, and ſhall have a right of acceſs to all the books of the Company, and of examination into all its affairs, and ſhall at each ſucceeding meeting report all ſuch authentic facts as ſhall come to their knowledge to the Stockholders, for their information. The Stockholders may alſo, if they think fit, at any general meeting appoint by plurality of ſuffrages, any five of their number for the purpoſe of making ſuch enquiries and inveſtigations as they may think neceſſary.

11. The Stockholders at a general meeting may annul or alter any of the regulations eſtabliſhed by the Directors, and make ſuch others as they may think neceſſary.

12. Any Board of Directors, or either of the Committees abovementioned, may at any time call a general meeting of the Stockholders, giving thirty days previous notice thereof in three Gazettes, one publiſhed in the State in which the Factory ſhall be eſtabliſhed, another in the city of Philadelphia, and another in the city of New-York.

13. Every Caſhier or Treaſurer of the Corporation, ſhall before he enters on the duties of his office, give bond with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the Directors, for the faithful execution of his duty, in a ſum not leſs than twenty thouſand dollars.

14. So much of the capital ſtock of the Company as may conſiſt of Public Debts, ſhall be placed on the books of the Treaſury of the United States in the name of the Corporation; and every Stockholder ſhall be entitled to a licenſe under the ſeal of the Corporation to inſpect the account of the ſaid ſtock at his pleaſure, as far as may comport with the rules of the Treaſury. This however ſhall not prevent the inveſtment of the ſaid debt in ſtock of the Bank of the United States, reſerving to each Stockholder the like right of inſpection in relation to the ſtock of the Company to be inveſted.

15. There ſhall be a yearly dividend of the profits of the Company for the firſt five years, and after that period a half yearly dividend.

16. The ſtock of the Corporation ſhall be aſſignable and tranſferable according to ſuch rules as ſhall be inſtituted in that behalf, by its laws and ordinances.

17. The Corporation ſhall be at liberty to make and vend all ſuch articles as ſhall not be prohibited by law: Provided that it ſhall only trade in ſuch articles as itſelf ſhall manufacture, in whole or in part, or in ſuch as ſhall be received in payment or exchange therefor.

18. It ſhall be underſtood, that a majority of the Stockholders may at any time diſſolve the Corporation; but this ſhall be only done at a General Meeting which ſhall have been ſpecially ſummoned for the purpoſes with public notice of the intent. And upon ſuch diſſolution, the directors for the time being, ſhall be ipſo facto, truſtees for ſettling all the affairs of the Corporation, diſpoſing of its effects, paying its debts, and dividing the ſurplus among the Stockholders, in proportion to their reſpective intereſts in the ſtock; unleſs other perſons as truſtees ſhall have been previouſly appointed by the Stockholders at a general meeting.

19. The ſtock and other property of the Corporation, to be exempt from taxes.

THE management of the affairs of this Company, will require that an agent ſhould be appointed to ſuperintend all the different works, and the diſpoſition of the articles manufactured, in conformity to the general regulations of the Directors. This Agent ought to have ſuch a compenſation as will command the ſervices of a man every way competent and truſt worthy. Such a man may doubtleſs be found.---It is not neceſſary that he ſhould be a technical man in any of the branches of manufacture; but a man of information, thoroughly a man of probity and diligence, and energy.

WE THE SUBSCRIBERS, for ourſelves reſpectively, and not one for the other, and for our reſpective heirs, executors and adminiſtrators, do ſeverally covenant, promiſe and agree to and with each other, and with the heirs, executors and adminiſtrators of each other, That we will reſpectively contribute and pay in the manner, and at the times ſpecified in the plan hereunto annexed, the reſpective ſums againſt our reſpective names hereunder ſet, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Company for carrying on the buſineſs of Manufactures, in one of the States of New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania (giving a preference to New-Jerſey, if an incorporation can be obtained from the ſaid State on advantageous terms) according to the general principles of the plan aforeſaid, but ſubject to ſuch alterations as ſhall be agreed upon at any time previous to the obtaining an Act of Incorporation, either in the principles or details thereof, by the major part of us, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, or in the details thereof only, as ſhall be thought fit by the major part of the perſons hereinafter named. And we do hereby jointly and ſeverally conſtitute and appoint Elias Boudinot, Nicholas Low, William Conſtable, William Duer, Philip Livingſton, Blair M'Clenachan, Matthew M'Connell, and Herman Le Roy, our and each of our Attornies; who, or the major part of them, or the major part of the ſurvivors of them, are hereby empowered, as ſoon as the ſum of one hundred thouſand dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed hereto, to make application on our behalf to either of the States aforeſaid (giving ſuch preference as aforeſaid to the State of New-Jerſey) for an Act or Acts of Incorporation, according to the principles of the plan aforelaid, with ſuch alterations in the details thereof as ſhall appear to them eligible, or with ſuch alterations whatſoever, as ſhall be previouſly agreed upon by us: And further, to take ſuch meaſures at our joint expence, as ſhall appear to them neceſſary and proper for engaging workmen in the ſeveral branches of manufacture mentioned in the ſaid plan.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto ſubſcribed and ſet our hands and ſeals, the day of in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

EXTRACTS,

From a Publication in the STATE GAZETTE *of* NORTH-CAROLINA.

Meſſrs. HODGE & WILLS.

AMONGST the great number of crimes which civilized and trading nations have made penal and puniſhed with death, there is no one they have attacked with a more irremitting vengeance than FORGERY; regardleſs of which, a ſtranger would be induced to think it a genteel accompliſhment; and no wonder he ſhould do ſo, as the young men of the pen in North-Carolina, take a delight in manifeſting their genius in the execution of this dangerous practice, committing it publicly with greater dexterity and adroitneſs than in any other country whatever. It is a fact, and much to be lamented, that on your going in-

to the ſtores of the merchants of this ſtate, into the public offices, and even in the houſes of the legiſlature amongſt the clerks, on every piece of blotted paper, you may obſerve an imitation of the hands and ſignatures of all the gentlemen entruſted with public buſineſs, of every gentleman of eminence, of the public officers, and more eſpecially, of the ſigners of the paper money, other paper ſecurities, and certificates."

"I am an old man, and no *Timon*, and who in the round of his life, am known to take as much pleaſure in the advancement of youth as any perſon, do declare, I often tremble in obſerving poor boys very ſkilful in the uſe of the pen, without any expectations from parents, friends or property, deeply engaged in this baneful ſcience, making without any intention or knowledge, *huge ſtrides* to the *gallows* or the *Devil*. I will add the obſervation of an experienced and ſenſible merchant, who gave it to me whilſt writing—"That it is as neceſſary in credit, that the hand writings of men ſhould be as different as their faces, and that a man, who can write every man's hand, was as dangerous in ſociety, as he who could put on every man's face; that ſuch a perſon perchance might be honeſt, but never could be truſted: And that if a young man in a counting-houſe in Europe, ſhould he be caught trying his hand in ſuch buſineſs, he would be diſmiſſed, as ſoon as for the commiſſion of any offence; as no merchant would conceive himſelf ſafe with ſuch an adept in the tranſactions of buſineſs, where his honor or credit depended." It would give me great ſatisfaction if any perſon of more leiſure than I can ſpare, and greater abilities than I poſſeſs, would enlarge on this ſubject, and be the happy means of deterring our idle youth, who generally have no great ſtock of religion or morality, from this very uſeleſs, dangerous and ſcandalous practice." HERACLITUS.

LONDON, July 5.

THE Queen of France is certainly by this time cloſely immured in a convent:—ſhe wept abundantly when ſhe was told by the national commiſſioners, that it was their painful duty to ſeparate her from the King and dauphin.

The flight of the French king has had this good effect upon the patriots, that it has united thoſe who had before ſome little differences. When M. de la Fayette was firſt ſuſpected of being concerned in the eſcape, M. Barnave, his opponent in the aſſembly, roſe and ſaid, that he would anſwer for the integrity of M. de la Fayette.

The dauphin of France, who on the 27th of March laſt attained his ſixth year, is a boy of the moſt promiſing abilities. His manners and diſpoſition are of ſo conciliating a nature, as to render him univerſally beloved.

Monſieur and the Compte d'Artois, will immediately be attainted.

The Queen is to be brought to trial for high treaſon, and all the world trembles for her deſtiny, which appears inevitable.

Two of the guards had their throats cut, previous to the French king's eſcape.

The late agitations in France will neceſſarily occaſion a change in the French affairs, all over Europe. There will be no knowing how to eſtimate their form of government, or acknowledge the miniſters ſent to other countries by it.

The king and queen are ſeparately confined and guarded—they met in the chapel royal on Sunday, when the queen fainted at the ſight of her children.

Monſieur, the king's brother, and Madame, are arrived at Bruſſels, where a congreſs, it is ſaid, will be held to ſettle a regency for France. Bouille has eſcaped to Luxembourgh.

The royal flight has ſtopped the general election in France, which will not now take place till order is ſomewhat reſtored, and ſome permanent form of government adopted.

From paſſengers arrived in Dublin from Bourdeaux, there is intelligence, that the wheat harveſt, from the ſeaſonable rains that fell laſt month in the ſouthern provinces of France, is uncommonly abundant; and the vines, now all in bloſſom, promiſe an excellent and abundant vintage: they ſay alſo, that the Weſt-India trade at Bourdeaux, was entirely revived from the inactive ſtate which it had been for ſome thrown into by the commotions that prevailed in the French iſlands.

It is ſaid the Prince of Wales won upwards of 50,000l. on Tueſday's race at Aſcot. The bets depending were more conſiderable than ever were known at any race—a million of money having, it is ſaid, been ſported on this occaſion.

Jens Gron, a Norwegian by birth, captain of a veſſel named the Emanuel, diſcovered, on the 31ſt of May laſt, a ſhoal, between the Iſle of Anholt and Vaſbourg, in Sweden. As this ſhoal is not laid down in the chart of the Categat, publiſhed laſt year by Profeſſor Lons, the Daniſh Admiralty have diſpatched two yachts, with experienced officers, to examine it minutely, for the future ſafety of navigators.

The irruption lately made into France, by the Spaniards, was not as has been ſuggeſted, the conſequence of any diſpute among the borderers: but the reſult of a premeditated plan for invading that kingdom, on all ſides, as ſoon as the Monarch ſhould have effected his eſcape. The re-capture of his Majeſty, having rendered the whole deſign abortive, the Spaniſh troops are again retired, and the war ſuſpended till another time.

A certain Republican Writer (Mr. Paine) when he ſays that hereditary governments are now verging to their decline, is contradicted in one inſtance at this moment. Poland, from the ſad experience of an elective monarchy, by which it has been ſo long a prey to its own internal feuds, has at this time determined, the crown ſhall deſcend in hereditary ſucceſſion; a change that will in great probability raiſe that country to its natural degree of elevation and importance among the ſurrounding ſtates; by whoſe meddling interference ſhe had declined to the loweſt degree of political inſignificance. That a country of ſuch extent and fertility ſhould have been reduced ſo long to ſubmit to the intriguing management of ambitious neighbours, muſt be owing to ſome defect in the conſtitution of its government, by which the powers of an habit naturally robuſt, could not make thoſe exertions for which it was in poſſeſſion of very ſufficient reſources, could they have been brought into action.

The Rev. Dr. Coke, the principal ſucceſſor to the late Mr. John Weſley, has arrived in the William Penn, from Pennſylvania, and immediately enters into the functions appointed by his predeceſſor.

A member of one of the democratic clubs in Paris propoſed—"That the King of the French ſhould be deprived of all *wine* for a month, as the greateſt puniſhment he could experience."

According to letters from Bruſſels, a diſcovery is ſaid to have been made of a conſpiracy to ſeize the Prince of Conde, and carry him a priſoner to the National Aſſembly at Paris.

The King of Sweden is a perſonal ſufferer by the French Revolution. The National Aſſembly grant no ſubſidies to Monarchs, becauſe they do not want their aſſiſtance in making conqueſts, and to the defence of France the inhabitants are very competent themſelves.

The magnanimity diſplayed by the Queen of France, in her late trying ſituation, has been ſpoken of even in Paris, with much reſpect—Knowing, as every child may now a days know, how eaſy the tranſition is from one extreme to another, we ſhould not wonder if her Majeſty were to become *popular*.

The revolution of Poland is to be annually celebrated in a church which is to be erected hereafter, and conſecrated to Divine Providence, on the 3d of May.

The King, the Nobles, and the Members of the Diet of Poland, aſcribe their revolution ſolely to the interpoſition of Providence; and the firſt of their reſolves is to build a temple to the Almighty, in which they may annually commemorate this glorious event.

The French Legiſlature aſcribe their revolution to a word which they themſelves do not ſeem to underſtand (Philoſophy) and ſhut up or pull down the temples which the piety of their anceſtors had built.

The French revolution is a loſs to the Pope of about two millions of livres per annum, by the ſuppreſſion of firſt fruits to the holy ſee.

The removal of the remains of Voltaire was attended by all the porters and carriers of the general and penny poſt-office; in ſhort, all the men of *letters* in Paris attended.

Number of the principal Public and State Officers. in the courſe of the preſent reign.

8 Lord Chamberlains
51 Lords of the Bed chamber
8 Maſters of the Horſe
9 Lord Chancellors
10 Lord Preſidents
17 Lord Privy Seals
11 Chief Juſtices in Eyre
14 Attornies General
16 Solicitors General
10 Firſt Lords of the Treaſury
11 Chancellors of the Exchequer
31 Secretaries of State
12 Paymaſters of the Forces
18 Poſtmaſters General
9 Secretaries at War
13 Firſt Lords of the Admiralty
9 Treaſurers of the Navy
7 Maſters of Ordnance
17 Lord Lieutenants of Ireland
9 Chief and Puiſne Judges of the King's Bench
11 Chief and Puiſnes of the Common Pleas
11 Barons of the Exchequer
115 Ambaſſadors and Plenipo's to foreign parts
6 Archbiſhops, and
92 Biſhops.

Notwithſtanding the *love letters* ſent by the American Congreſs to the National Aſſembly, England ſeems to poſſeſs their beſt affections, by their conſtantly addreſſing their *commercial epiſtles* and ſhips to their ports.

It ſeems to announce not merely treachery and falſehood, but abſolute incapacity on the part of Louis XVI. to imagine that ſuch miſerable reaſons as appear in his Declaration, would either be admitted by an enlightened Aſſembly, or credited by the People. Retire, and dwell in the ſecure fortreſs of Montmedy, in order to be ready to head his troops againſt the rebel Inſurgents! Surely this is the drivel of idiotry. Did he not know, that the very diſtance forfeited his Crown!

By the paucity of expreſſion in the Declaration of the Queen, ſhe ſeems to have diſdained the taſk ſhe was compelled to perform. All her care ſeems to be, to exonerate her domeſtics from the danger of being privy to the deſign, and thus her magnanimity is uniform, and her praiſe complete.

Czarſko Zelo, where the Empreſs of Ruſſia lately received Mr. Fawkener, is a favorite *pleaſure* houſe, and though a *private* retreat, is often devoted to *plenipotentiary* buſineſs.

Prince Potemkin, on the 4th of June, gave a grand entertainment to the Engliſh Miniſters, and families of diſtinction, reſident at Peterſburgh, in honor of the birth day of his Britannic Majeſty.

Not long ſince Lady Auckland was delivered of a ſon at the Hague; and, what is not a little ſingular, her Ladyſhip can now produce ſix children, born in as many different kingdoms.

Notwithſtanding the rejection of Mr. Fox's Bill declaratory of the powers of a jury with reſpect to a verdict in caſes of Libel, yet we think, hereafter no Judge will venture to preſs the unconſtitutional doctrine which has for a number of years obtained, that Juries are not competent to decide on the point of *Law* as well as *Fact*; nor is it likely any Jury will conſent to be bullied into a verdict in which a fellow citizen is found guilty of publiſhing a *falſe* and *malicious Libel*, unleſs the facts ſtated in the indictment are clearly and ſatisfactorily proved, after the ſound and legal opinion delivered by Earl Camden in the Houſe of Lords on Wedneſday, who declared, that "as the law now ſtood if *twenty-four Judges* were to give a decided opinion, and charge, upon any point of *law* in iſſue before a Jury, that Jury *had a right*, if they thought proper, to *bring in a verdict directly contrary to the opinions of thoſe Judges, and that verdict would ſtand good againſt all power that could be brought againſt it*," for ſuch verdict would be founded on the LAW *of the* LAND."

In illuſtration of the above, we have inſerted the following: The firſt action for a Libel, ſince the introduction of Mr. Fox's explanatory Bill, was tried on Wedneſday before Lord Loughborough, in the Court of Common Pleas, wherein a tea dealer was plaintiff, and an Agent of a Revenue Officer defendant; the damages were laid at 2,000l. The learned Judge, in ſumming up, ſtated, "that it was his duty to point out the circumſtances of the caſe, but now it was their Privilege to determine upon the whole of the evidence, as their underſtanding might direct them, without being influenced in the ſmalleſt degree by him." The defendant juſtified; but failing in complete proof of his allegations, the Jury, after retiring a few minutes, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, with 10l. damages. Thus under the direction of a Chief Juſtice, we have the inſtance of the rights of a Jury to exerciſe their opinion of the *Law* as well as the *Fact*.

Died on the 4th of July, at his houſe in Hart-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquare, in his 82d year, the Hon. *W. Bull*, a native of South-Carolina, and many years his Majeſty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the ſaid province, which he left with the Britiſh troops in 1782, and has ſince reſided in Great-Britain.

ANECDOTE.

At a ball and ſupper lately given at Berlin by Madame Reitz, an old favorite of the King's, the Turkiſh Ambaſſador was preſent; the Lady having preſſed this diſciple of Mahomet to drink a glaſs of Champaign wih her, he at length conſented, but not until he had a napkin thrown over his face to conceal this treſpaſs on his religious tenets. This, he obſerved, would prevent the Prophet from being a witneſs of his ſins.

The NAPKIN of the Turkiſh Ambaſſador at the Pruſſian feaſt, on being obliged to taſte the horrid Bacchanalian beverage, was merely the ſecond edition of Dignum's exclamation in the Sultan—"Mahomet, *ſhut* your *eyes!*"

BERLIN, June 14.

The evening before yeſterday, a courier arrived here from Peterſburgh with diſpatches of a pacific nature; in conſequence of which meſſengers were ſent to Pomerania and Pruſſia to order ſome of the regiments to enter their quarters again.

PARIS, June 30.

The National Aſſembly of France have decreed as follows: Every perſon condemned to die ſhall be beheaded.—Thoſe condemned to the puniſhment of the chain ſhall be employed at hard labour, for the benefit of the ſtate, either in the inſide of the priſon, in the ports and arſenals, or in drying up the marſhes. Thoſe condemned to the puniſhment of the chain, ſhall carry at one of their feet a ball fixed to a chain. The puniſhment of the chain ſhall not be perpetual.

NEWBERN (N. C.) Auguſt 20.

Died, on Friday the 12th inſtant, Col. GEORGE MITCHELL, of Onſlow county. The particulars of the tragical manner in which this gentleman came to his untimely end, have been related to us in the following manner.

Col. Mitchell and Robert W. Snead, Eſq. were competitors for the honor of repreſenting the county of Onſlow, in the Senate of this ſtate—The exertions of the candidates and of their friends had been productive of much ill will and animoſity, before the cloſe of the poll, when Mr. Snead was declared duly elected.

After the election was cloſed, Mr. Snead was obſerved to call Col. Mitchell from amongſt the people aſſembled at the Court-houſe, and to go with him into a thicket juſt by. Shortly after, the report of a piſtol reached the ears of thoſe who were at the Court-houſe, and attracted them to the ſpot from whence it iſſued; where, in the preſence of Mr. Snead only, lay Col. Mitchell a corpſe. Two freſh wounds were diſcovered on him; one from a piſtol ſhot, paſſing through from his ſhoulder out below his ribs; the other on the ſkull, apparently from a heavy blow with the butt of the piſtol. Mr. Snead was thereupon apprehended, but has been ſince admitted to bail.

Col. Mitchell bore an unblemiſhed character—was very active during the war, and had for many years the honor of repreſenting his county in the General Aſſembly. He has left a widow and eight children.

PITTSBURGH, Auguſt 27.

On Tueſday laſt, the rear diviſion of troops at this place, amounting to two hundred and ſixty men, embarked under the command of Captain Phelon, and immediately proceeded down the river for Head-Quarters—the fleet compoſed of 12 boats, and rowed with two ſetts of oars, moved with celerity, and preſerving equal given diſtances, made a handſome appearance.

General Butler and Col. Hodgdon, the Quarter-Maſter-General, follow the troops this day.

The guards in this town are now mounted from a detachment of militia lying on the oppoſite Allegheny ſhore.

We hear that a company of the ſecond U. S. regiment, under the command of Capt. Newman, is expected in town to-morrow.

We are informed by a perſon immediately from Fort Waſhington, that the party of men from Kentucky, under the command of Col. Harriſon, had returned from their expedition againſt the Indians living on the Scioto; the particulars of which he is not informed of, but underſtood they had been ſucceſsful.

We are further informed, that another party ſtarted on the return of Col. Harriſon.

STOCKBRIDGE, Auguſt 30.

It is with the moſt painful ſenſations that we announce to the public the unfortunate death of Brigadier-General MOSES ASHLEY, of this town, who was drowned at the Dam of his forge in Lee on Thurſday laſt.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

Extract of a letter from Niagara, dated the 2d of Auguſt, to a gentleman on the Mohawk river.

"We have ſome reaſon to hope that Col. Simcoe, our propoſed Governor, may come to this country by the way of your ſea-ports, authoriſed to ſettle with Congreſs the doubtful line of diviſion—which muſt be a pleaſant thing to both countries. Capt. Joſeph Brant, after having attended for ſome time the councils of the Weſtern Indians at the Miami river, ſet off a few days ago for Quebec, attended with ſeveral of the Chiefs from that quarter; as they avowedly go to aſk Lord Dorcheſter's advice, and as we well know his and government's ſtrong deſire for peace, we would gladly hope that it may be the means of bringing on an accommodation—much will depend on the moderation of your ſide—you have ſtrength and power, I doubt not, to drive them to the laſt extremities—but when you conſider, that moſt aſſuredly their next reſource will be to accept the ſtrong offers and preſſing inſtances of the Spaniards, to ſettle on their ſide, and that the only motive for theſe offers is to form a barrier between you and them, which by reſtraining your frontier ſettlement, will keep you at a diſtance from them, of which they are ſo jealous. When you conſider the preſent animoſity of the Indians, aggravated by the loſs of their lands, and every thing dear to them, policy and humanity will perhaps dictate an accommodation on reaſonable terms, as preferable to the greateſt ſucceſs which may probably entail a cruel predatory war on the defenceleſs ſettlers of your weſtern boundaries for many years."

Friday laſt was executed at Albany, purſuant to his ſentence at the late Supreme Court, Whiting Sweeting, in the preſence of a vaſt concourſe of people.

MIDDLETOWN *(Con.)* September 3.

We are informed that his Excellency the Governor of this State has appointed the 2d Tueſday of September inſt. for the Freemen to meet and chooſe a Repreſentative to Congreſs, in the room of the Hon. ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq. appointed a Senator.

Philadelphia, September 10.

We are well aſſured that the Letter ſigned by Mr. M'Gillivray, and addreſſed to the "Hon. General Knox," which has recently appeared in ſeveral of the newſpapers, was never received by that officer.

Bills have paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth repealing its exciſe laws, and ratifying the firſt article of the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the conſtitution of the United States.

CARPENTER'S HALL, in Cheſnut-Street, is engaged for the Bank of the United States.

Further accounts from Europe by the laſt arrivals.

A placard or advertiſement, adviſing the abolition of monarchy, having been circulated in Paris, occaſioned a motion in the National Aſſembly on the firſt of July, by M. Malouet, that the Attorney-General ſhould commence a proſecution againſt the authors. This motion occaſioned ſome debate; the motion was at length over-ruled (as involving an abridgement of the liberty of the preſs) by calling for the order of the day.

July 2. The Preſident announced the reception of a packet containing 87 letters, ſeized in the boats coming from the Iſland of Jerſey; they were conſigned to the inſpection of the committee of reſearch.

Various bodies of citizens renewed their oaths to ſupport the conſtitution this day; among others a deputation from the *Hotel des Invalids*, alſo 800 ſtudents from the univerſity of Paris with their preceptors at their head; they were complimented by the Preſident.

July 3. Mr. C. Lameth was choſen Preſident. An account was received of the irruption of ſeveral bodies of Spaniſh troops into the frontiers of the kingdom; inſtant preparation was made to repel the invaders---but they very ſoon retired; it was ſaid by ſome to be occaſioned ſolely by a contention between the Baſques and Spaniards relative to the exportation of ſome timber; other accounts ſay that they retreated in conſequence of hearing that the King had been arreſted in his flight. M. Bouilles' letter which had been conſidered as a fabrication, turns out to be genuine; the Aſſembly were informed that it was printed by his order and circulating in the departments.

M. LA FAYETTE'S ADDRESS.

The Preſident announced, that the Commandant-General had a wiſh to communicate ſome matter to the Aſſembly.

M. La Fayette—"I have received from Luxembourg, under cover, from M. de Bouille, two printed copies of his letter to the National Aſſembly. If the projects he therein announces ſhould be realized, it will aſſuredly better become me to combat himſelf than to reply to his perſonalities. It is not therefore for the ſake of Bouille, who calumniates my conduct, nor for your ſake, Sirs, who honor me by your confidence, but for the ſake of ſuch as his aſſertions may deceive, that I am eager to diſprove his ſlanders. He denounces me herein an enemy to the form of Government you have eſtabliſhed: Meſſieurs, I do not renew the oath I have taken, but I am ready to ſhed my blood to maintain it."

The delivery of theſe ſentiments was attended by much applauſe.

Engliſh papers ſay, that the Compte de Merai has publicly declared at Liege that "the Emperor would never give the leaſt aſſiſtance to the King and Queen, ſo long as they remained in Paris, or even in France." Doubtleſs all the other ſovereigns will regulate their conduct by that of the Emperor.

Peace was concluded between the Municipalities, of Avignon and Carpentras the 14th June; through the mediation of the King's Commiſſioners.

With reſpect to the negociations between Great-Britain and Ruſſia, nothing deciſive appears in the accounts to the 9th July. The meſſengers according to the paragraphiſts, are driving from Court to Court with the ſame celerity as they were in January laſt.

EXTRACTS.

The diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of men of great talents, have ever been rather great beauties than an exemption from faults; the works of Shakeſpeare abound with defects that writers of a mediocrity of talents never could have been guilty of.

The man who has never attempted to reduce his own ideas to writing, ſeldom obſerves facts or circumſtances with that degree of accuracy that is neceſſary for utility.

One great advantage derived from the multiplied periodical publications now extant, is, that a deviation from the laws of liberality on diſputed ſubjects is very generally reprobated; in thoſe countries where ſuch periodical performances are rare, the ſame illiberality and rudeneſs is found to prevail which formerly diſgraced literary controverſies.

Alexander the Great, when he conquered Aſia, impoſed only the ſame tribute which they had before paid to *Darius*.—It being obſerved to him that he might draw a much larger revenue from that country, he replied, that "he did not approve of that gardener who, after gathering the fruit, cuts down the trees themſelves to ſell them." This anſwer is founded on common ſenſe—and yet there are many inſtances to be found in hiſtory of princes and rulers, who have rather choſe to follow the example of the gardener, and ſtupidly dry up the ſources of their incomes by their oppreſſion.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Auguſt 16.

Our lately formed colonial Aſſembly has adjourned, to meet in this place the 25th inſtant. It ſeems by your late accounts that the King and Queen of France have been detected in an attempt to eſcape out of the Kingdom. I fear that this event will produce much future confuſion; tho the philanthropiſt cannot but view with delight every attempt to raiſe the fair fabric of freedom on the ruins of deſpotic ſway, I think he muſt be at a loſs to decide whether the conſtitution of the new French government will lead to that valuable end.

Thurſday morning died, to the inexpreſſible grief of his parents, MARCUS C. KNOX, in the 9th year of his age—the ſecond ſon of Hon. General Knox, Secretary at War—and yeſterday his funeral proceeded from his Father's houſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to St. Peter's Church, attended by the Profeſſors and Preceptors of the College and Academy of this city, a long proceſſion of the Youth of that ſeminary, and a numerous train of mourning friends.

THE PARENT'S CONSOLATION.

[*An Extract from the Maſſachuſetts Magazine.*]

MY heart beats ſympathy, and melts with tears of condolance.—Can the agony of grief be ſoothed by the meltings of friendſhip?—Can the torture of an afflicted mind be aſſuaged by the ſympathetic ſob?—I anſwer, yes—ſuch is the conſtitution of the human affections.

Your grief is pungent.—Sudden tranſition!—from blooming health to violent diſeaſe.—Quick and unexpected was its attack, and ſurprizingly rapid its progreſs.—To-day a lovely blooming boy—to-morrow a cold corpſe, encloſed in its ſhroud.

Your fond imagination might indulge the pleaſing thought of ſeeing the tender boſom expand and ripen to manhood, a bleſſing to ſociety, and comfort to its friends.—Pleaſing deluſion!—Death hath nipped it in its bud, and made it to wither and die. But why dwell on the affecting ſcene? Behold its gentle ſpirit diſengaged from the encumbrance of fleſh, wafted by congenial ſpirits to the paradiſe of God; hear it welcomed to ſeats of everlaſting bliſs and joy.

Call the conſolations of religion to your aid—thoſe can mitigate the poignancy of your ſorrow, and teach you to ſubmit to a diſpenſation ſo grievous—they will calm the ruffled emotions of your breaſt, produce reſignation to the divine will, and lead you to view every event, however adverſe, as directed by conſummate wiſdom, and deſigned for our moral improvement and advantage.

Animated by theſe reflections, the gloom of grief will diſſipate, and your mind be reſtored to ſerenity.

To his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, Governor of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

IT is with much pleaſure I inform your Excellency, that the wheat of the late harveſt is allowed generally to be of good quality; from which I flatter myſelf we ſhall be enabled to continue the reputation of our flour, ſo as to retain the preference it has uſually met in foreign markets;—which I am ſure, Sir, would be pleaſing to you, and to which, no efforts of mine ſhall be wanting.

With very great reſpect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient and humble ſervant,
JAMES REED.

Statement of the monthly ſhipments of flour at the port of Philadelphia, from January 1 to June 30, 1791, inclusive:

	B. of fl.	B. m.		
Jan.	11281	107		
Feb.	6703	75		
March	25838	714	43822 b. fl.	896 b. m.
April	32793	216		
May	30210	1520		
June	22245	221	85248	1957
			129070 b. fl.	2853 b. m.

JAMES REED, Inſpector of Flour.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Sally,	Weeks,	Liſbon
Polly,	French,	Hull
Betſey,	———,	Killabegs
Snow Harmony,	Pell,	Oporto
Brig St. Anna & St. Rocco,	Smith,	Madeira
Polly,	Bruce,	Bay of Honduras
Virginia,	———,	Marſeilles

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/6 21/ pr. £.	105	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	12/	60	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/	par	
Indents	12/	60	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	15/		
Bank Subſcriptions,		140	Dollars.

At the above prices for deferred and three per cents, we are informed that the Secretary of the Treaſury has recently made purchaſes to a conſiderable amount of thoſe ſpecies of public debt.

According to the funding law, the books for receiving Subſcriptions to the Loan of the United States are to be continued open till the laſt of this preſent month of September.

BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.
The MANAGERS of the

New-Haven Wharf Lottery,

HAVING ſold what Tickets remained on hand, *pledge themſelves* to the public, that the Drawing ſaid Lottery will commence, in the Repreſentatives' Chamber, in the State-Houſe in New-Haven, on *Monday* the 12th of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

New-Haven, Auguſt 16, 1791.

NEW CONSTITUTION
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF POLAND, &c. &c.

In the name of God, one in the holy Trinity!

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, by the grace of God, and the will of the Nation, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Muſcovia, Samogitia, &c. &c. &c. together with the Confederated States aſſembled in double number to repreſent the Poliſh nation.

PERSUADED that our common fate depends entirely upon eſtabliſhing and rendering perfect a national conſtitution, convinced by a long train of experience of many defects in our Government, and willing to profit by the preſent circumſtances of Europe, and by the favorable moment which has reſtored us to ourſelves; free from the diſgraceful ſhackles of foreign influence; prizing more than life, and every perſonal conſideration, the political exiſtence, external independence, and internal liberty of the nation, whoſe care is entruſted to us; deſirous, moreover, to deſerve the bleſſing and gratitude, not only of our cotemporaries, but alſo of future generations; for the ſake of the public good, for ſecuring our liberty, and maintaining our kingdom and our poſſeſſions; in order to exert our natural rights with zeal and firmneſs, we *do ſolemnly eſtabliſh the preſent Conſtitution*, which we declare wholly inviolable in every part, till ſuch period as ſhall be preſcribed by law; when the nation, if it ſhould think fit, and deem it neceſſary, may alter, by its expreſs will, ſuch articles therein as ſhall be found inadequate. And this preſent Conſtitution ſhall be the ſtandard of all laws and ſtatutes for the future Diets.

ARTICLE I.
The dominant National Religion.

The Holy Roman Catholic Faith, with all its privileges and immunities, ſhall be the dominant national religion. The changing of it for any other perſuaſion is forbidden under the penalties of apoſtacy; but as the ſame holy religion commands us to love our neighbours, we therefore owe to all people, of whatever perſuaſion, peace in matters of faith, and the protection of government; conſequently we aſſure, to all perſuaſions and religions, freedom and liberty according to the laws of the country, and in all dominions of the republic.

ARTICLE II.
Nobility, or the Equeſtrian Order.

Revering the memory of our anceſtors with gratitude, as the firſt founders of our liberties, it is but juſt to acknowledge, in a moſt ſolemn manner, that all the pre-eminence and prerogatives of liberty, both in public and private life, ſhould be inſured to this order; eſpecially laws, ſtatutes, and privileges, granted to this order by Caſimir the Great, Lewis of Hungary, Ladiſlaus Jagellon and his brother Wittoldus, Grand Duke of Lithuania; alſo by Ladiſlaus and Caſimirus, both Jagellons; by John Albertus, Alexander, Sigiſmundus the Firſt, and Sigiſmundus Auguſtus (the laſt of the Jagellonic race) are by the preſent act renewed, confirmed, and declared to be inviolable. We acknowledge the rank of the noble Equeſtrian order in Poland, to be equal to all degrees of Nobility—all perſons of that order to be equal among themſelves, not only in the eligibility to all poſts of honor, truſt, or emolument, but in the enjoyment of all privileges and prerogatives appertaining to the ſaid order: and in particular, we preſerve and guarantee to every individual thereof perſonal liberty and ſecurity of territorial and moveable property as they were formerly enjoyed; nor ſhall we even ſuffer the leaſt encroachment on either by the ſupreme national power (on which the preſent form of government is eſtabliſhed) under any pretext whatſoever, contrary to private rights, either in part, or in the whole; conſequently we regard the preſervation of perſonal ſecurity and property, as by law aſcertained, to be a tie of ſociety, and the very eſſence of civil liberty, which ought to be conſidered and reſpected for ever. It is in this order that we repoſe the defence of our liberties and the preſent Conſtitution: It is to their virtue, valour, honor, and patriotiſm, we recommend its dignity to venerate, and its ſtability to defend, as the only bulwark of our liberty and exiſtence.

ARTICLE III.
Towns and Citizens.

The law made by the preſent Diet, entitled, *Our royal free towns within the dominions of the Republic*, we mean to conſider as a part of the preſent conſtitution, and promiſe to maintain it as a new, additional, true, and effectual ſupport, of our common liberties, and our mutual defence.

ARTICLE IV.
Peaſants and Villagers.

This agricultural claſs of people, the moſt numerous in the nation, conſequently forming the moſt conſiderable part of its force, from whoſe hands flows the ſource of our riches, we receive under the protection of national law and Government, from the motives of juſtice, humanity, chriſtianity, and our own intereſt well underſtood; enacting, that whatever liberties, grants, and conventions, between the proprietors and villagers, either individually or collectively, may be allowed in future, and entered authentically into; ſuch agreements, according to their true meaning, ſhall import mutual and reciprocal obligations, binding not only the preſent contracting parties, but even their ſucceſſors by inheritance or acquiſition—ſo far, that it ſhall not be in the power of either party to alter at pleaſure ſuch contracts importing grants on one ſide, and voluntary promiſe of duties, labour, or payments, on the other, according to the manner and conditions therein expreſſed, whether they are to laſt perpetually, or for a fixed period. Thus having inſured to the proprietors every advantage they have a right to from their villagers, and willing to encourage moſt effectually the population of our country, *we publiſh and proclaim a perfect and entire liberty to all people*, either who may be newly coming to ſettle, or thoſe who, having emigrated, would return to their native country; and we declare moſt ſolemnly, that any perſon coming into Poland from whatever part of the world, or returning from abroad, as ſoon as he ſets his foot on the territory of the Republic, becomes free and at liberty to exerciſe his induſtry, wherever, and in whatever manner he pleaſes to ſettle either in towns or villages, to farm and rent lands and houſes, on renures and contracts, for as long a term as may be agreed on; with liberty to remain, or to remove, after having fulfilled the obligations he may have voluntarily entered into. *(To be continued.)*

LOUISIANA.

ALL thoſe perſons who have an inclination to ſettle on the rich lands of the Miſiſſippi, can have a paſſage to New Orleans about the 20th of October next. Each ſingle man on his arrival there, will have a grant of two hundred and forty acres of land, in fee ſimple, gratis, without rents or taxes; and each married man, a larger quantity, in proportion to the number of his family. For further particulars, enquire of Meſſrs. STEWART & NESBITT, No. 15, South Water-Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1791. [6t]

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in Ameriea) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 19th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

BOOKS.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.
No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A large collection of BOOKS;
Among which are the following
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Clerk's Vade Mécum.
Gilbert's Law of Evidence.
Dallas's Reports.
Kirby's Connecticut Reports.
Conductor Generalis.

New Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic.
Ruſh's Medical Enquiries.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine, lateſt edition.
Clark on Diſeaſes of Horſes.
Gentleman's Pocket Farrier.

Oſterwald's ChriſtianTheology.
Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul.
Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addreſſes to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
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Life of Baron Trenck.
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Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory.
Nicholſon's Natural Philoſophy
Junius's Letters.

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Gough's Arithmetic, altered by Workman.
Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin.
Dodſley's Fables.
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Philadelphia Latin Grammar.
Ruddiman's Rudiments.
Schoolmaſter's Aſſiſtant.
Selectæ è Veteri Teſtamento Hiſtoriæ.
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Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.
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Catechiſm of Nature.
Hervey's Meditations.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Thomſon's Seaſons.
Rudiments of Taſte.
Klopſtock's Meſſiah.
Lavater's Aphoriſms.
Hale's Affectionate Epiſtles to his Children.
Beauties of Johnſon.
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Lady's Advice to her Daughters.
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Accompliſhed Gentleman.
Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart.
Adventures of Maria Cecilia.
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Beattie's Poems.
Conqueſt of Canaan.
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The Apocrypha.
Marmontel's Beliſarius.
Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of Hiſtory.
Alliſon's Eſſay on the Nature and Principles of Taſte.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6 1791. (w&ſ3w 12w6t)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19t July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelv months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thir teen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in th whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thir teen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wi mington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid S muel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAME HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-tim of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in pa to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhi lings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and C in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſai notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3m.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to th Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, i form the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, o Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENAT *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*